

F 777

.W 99

Lig-Free® Type I
Ph 8.5, Buffered

A SWEET AND PROSPEROUS HOME IS THE
FOUNDATION OF HAPPINESS.

A 160-acre Farm can be Obtained Cheap on 10-years'
Time—Just Like a Building Association

ON THE

Shoshone Reservation Wyoming



350,000 ACRES

OPENED FOR PUBLIC ENTRY BY THE GOVERNMENT.



Greatest Irrigation System in the Country
Being Built by

WYOMING CENTRAL IRRIGATION CO.

Under the Supervision of the
State of Wyoming.



FERTILE LANDS, MILD CLIMATE, COAL, LUBRICATING AND ILLUMI-
NATING OIL, GOLD AND COPPER MINING, CATTLE,
SHEEP, HORSES, HOGS, WATER POWER.



RIVERTON, WYOMING

F 777
W 99

Irrigation Makes the Farmer Independent—No Droughts—No Floods.

WYOMING.

The Homeseeker, Farmer, Business Man, Miner and Live Stock Raiser will find greater opportunities and more varied natural resources in Wyoming than in any other part of the West. She is the "Mother of Waters," being the source of the Missouri, Columbia, Colorado and North Platte Rivers.

Hot winds, destructive storms and cyclones are unknown.

The climate is invigorating, healthful, mild and equable.

The air dry and 85 per cent. of the days full of bright sunshine.

350,000 Acres of Virgin Land on the Shoshone Indian Reservation, susceptible of irrigation, opened by the Government to entry by the Farmer under the Homestead Law at \$1.50 per acre; 50 cents per acre at time of entry and 25 cents per acre per year for four years.

Any person 21 years of age, except a married woman, may file on 160 acres of this land. Title may be acquired in 14 months.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION: The Wyoming Central Irrigation Company has begun the construction, under supervision of the State of Wyoming, of a large system for the irrigation of this Farming Land. The first section is already complete, and water was delivered to the land for the season of 1907, and the rest of the system will be built as rapidly as justified by the settlement of the land and the demand for water.

Perpetual Water Rights, together with a proportionate interest in the Canals and Reservoirs, are sold at \$30 per acre on ten years' time, payable \$3 per acre down, and the balance in 10 equal annual payments, with 6 per cent. interest.

Upon the completion of the irrigation system and sale of the water rights the entire system will be turned over, free of all incumbrance, to a Water Users' Association, composed of all the Farmers, each Farmer owning his proportionate interest in the entire system of Canals and Reservoirs. This is provided for in the water right contract.

Three Things Combined That Insure Abundant Crops.

RICH SOIL, PERPETUAL SUNSHINE and ABUNDANT WATER under absolute control of the Farmer, and intelligent industry. Results: No Drought, No Drowning Out, and **LARGE INCREASE** in Crops over Eastern States.

TEN years in which to make and pay for a Farm and at the same time make a competency.



MAR 9 1909
D. of D.

Irrigation Makes from 40 Per Cent. to 75 Per Cent. Larger Crops
Than Does Rainfall in the East.

ALL THIS IS AVAILABLE AT RIVERTON, WYO.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS are conducted by the company, under the supervision of an experienced Agricultural Expert in plants and irrigation methods, in connection with the National Government's Bureau of Irrigation Investigation of the Agricultural Department. This is for the free information and instruction of the settlers, as to the value of various crops, character of soil and best methods of irrigation.

THE LANDS.

The lands to be irrigated lie in that portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, recently opened for settlement, lying North of the BIG WIND RIVER. The opened portion embraces 1,150,000 ACRES, the irrigable portion covering 350,000 ACRES of this; the remainder is fine grazing, mineral and coal lands.

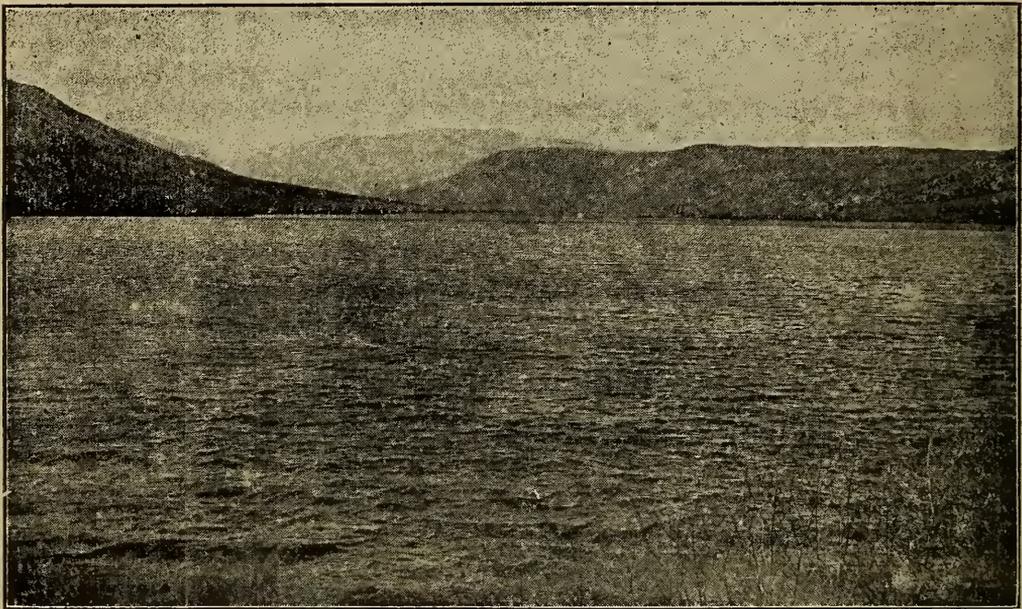
The entire tract is admirably situated in a great amphitheater-like basin, well protected by high mountain ranges, covered with thick forests and perpetual snows, acting as Nature's Reservoirs. The lands in question are situated near the toe of a great horseshoe formed by mountain ranges 8,000 to 12,000 feet



Result of Two Months' Irrigation, First Year on Raw Land.

Irrigated Grains of Wyoming Took the Grand Prize at the World's Fair.

in height. (See map, page 8.) As the elevation of the irrigable lands is only 5,000 feet—300 feet less than Denver, Colorado—the view of the mountains, pinnacled crests, snow-capped peaks and crags, standing out in beautiful profile silhouetted against the eternal blue, gives the beholder a lasting impression of the sublimity of the continent's divide and of the beautiful and fertile valley. Thus surrounded, it is protected from storms; the climate is mild and healthful. Not a day was lost during the Winter of 1906-7 in Canal construction; plowing and excavating was going on all the time. Live stock is run at large the year round without feeding.



Bull Lake Reservoir.

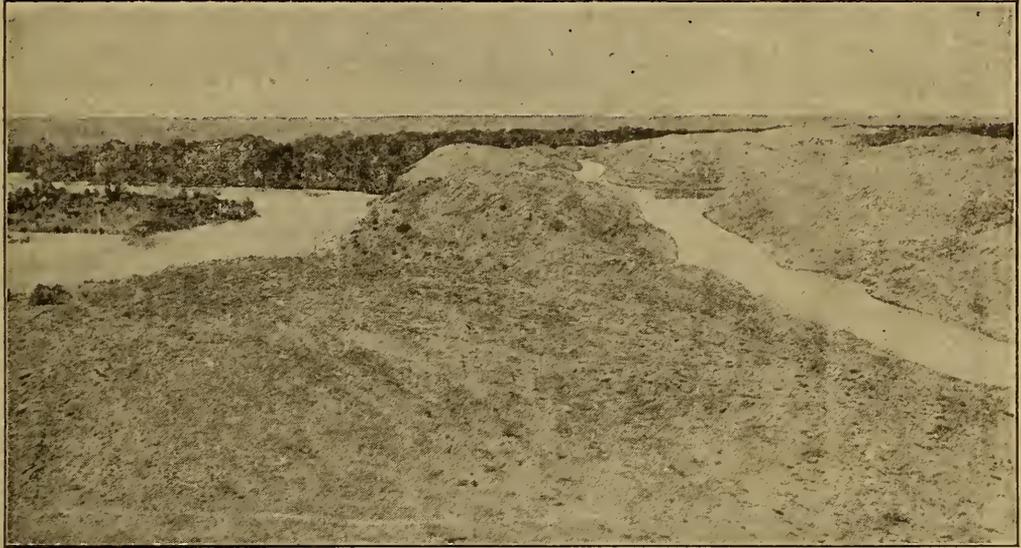
THE SOIL is a very rich sandy loam, often forty feet in depth, and has proven here, as well as in other sections of the State, to be very productive.

CROPS: The average crops grown in this vicinity, per acre, are:

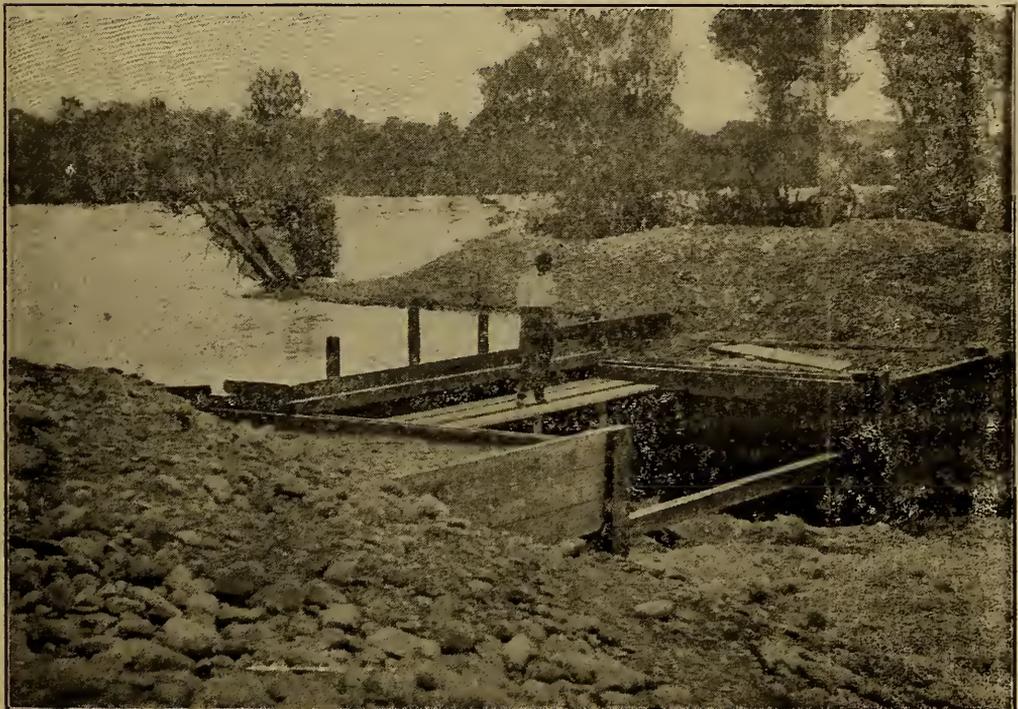
	Bu.	Alfalfa hay, two cuttings, 3 tons per cutting.
Wheat	50	Timothy Hay 2 tons
Oats	90	Native and other Hays 2½ tons
Weighing 45 lbs. per bushel.		Potatoes 200 to 300 bu.
	Bu.	Tons
Rye	40	Onions 45
Barley	40	Carrots 25
Peas	50	Parsnips 30
Beans	25	

Irrigated Grasses and Forage Plants from Wyoming Took the Grand Prize at St. Louis.

	Tons		No. per acre
Beets	35	Pumpkins	1,950
Sugar Beets	20	Squashes	2,500



Some Difficult Canal Construction.

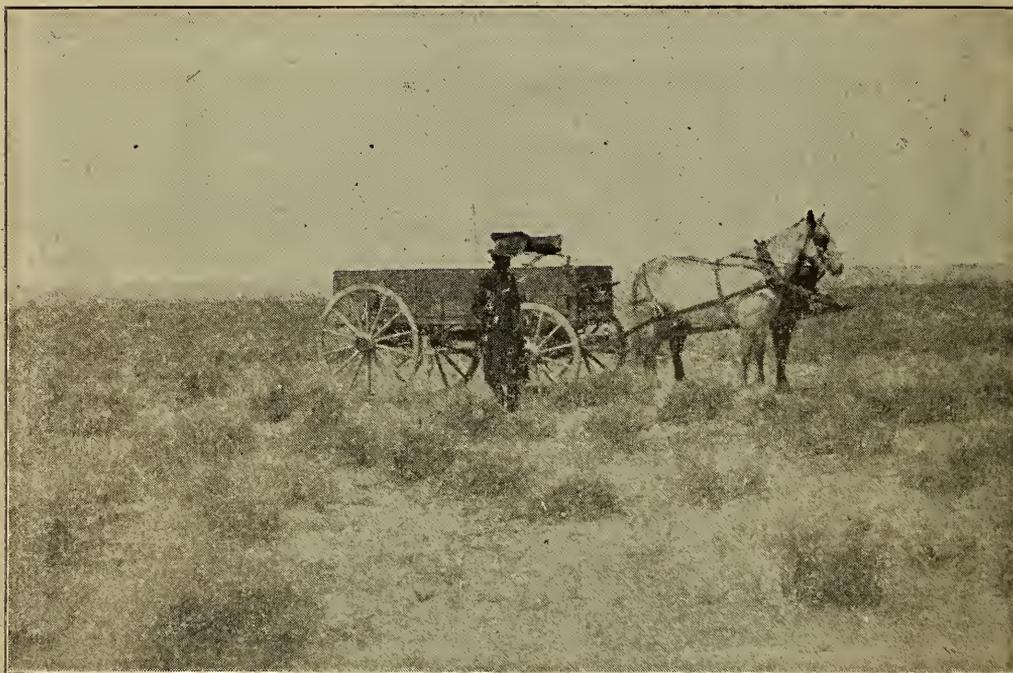


Headgate of a Small Canal.

Irrigation Adds Constantly to the Security for Investment.

	No. per acre		Lbs. per acre
Watermelons	2,000	Gooseberries	29,000
Muskmelons	4,200	Apples, yield abundantly.	
	Quarts	Turnips	40 tons
Strawberries	6,900	Cabbage	Heads
Raspberries	1,000	Cauliflower	2,750
Cherries	4,500		4,000
Blackberries	1,000		Bu.
	Lbs. per acre	Cucumbers	133
Currants	21,000	Tomatoes	190

Sugar beets yielding from 20 to 25 tons per acre show from 18 to 24 per cent. saccharine matter, which realizes to the Farmer a net profit of from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

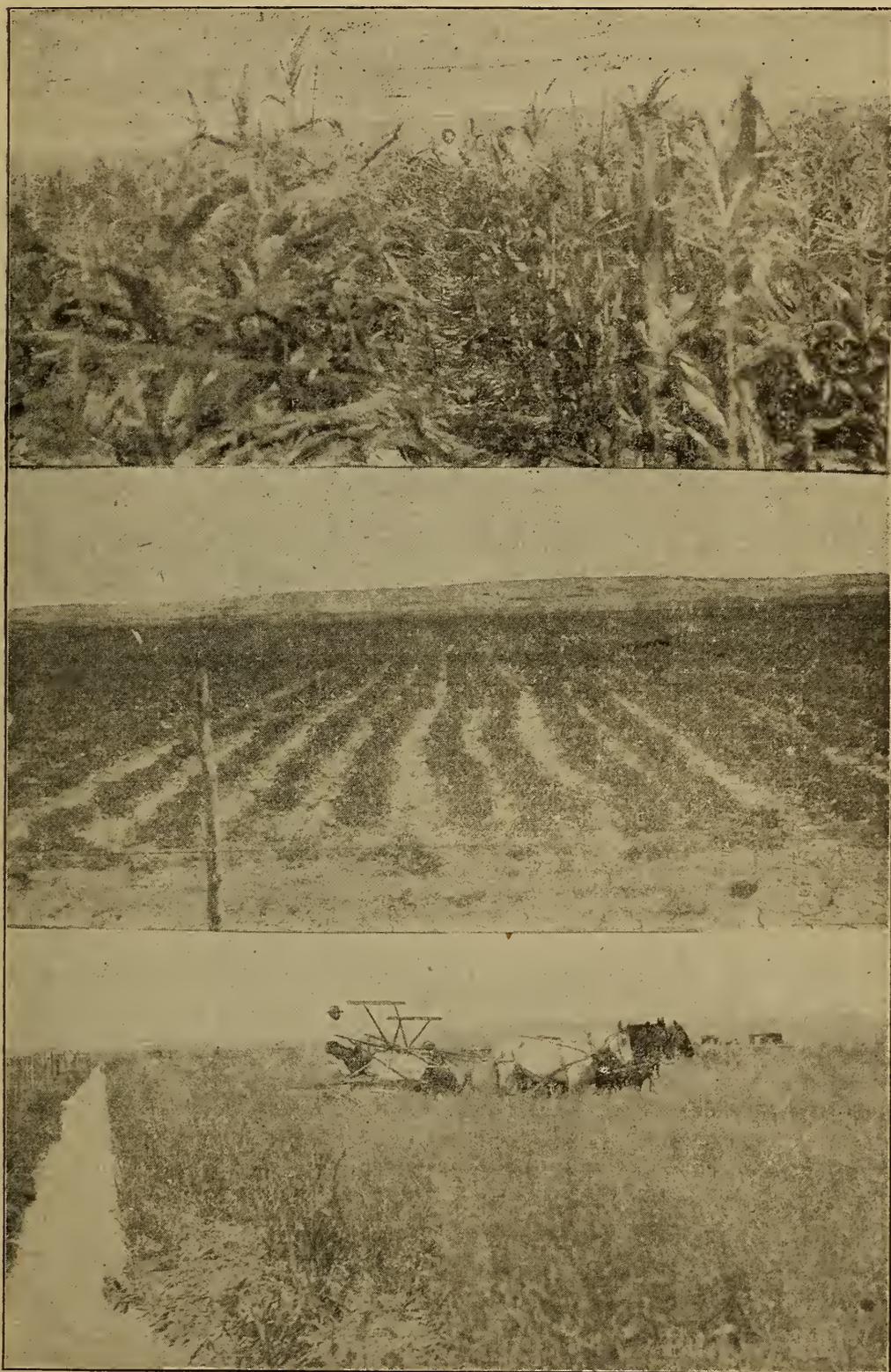


BEFORE.
April 12th, 1907.
A Settler Just Arrived on His Claim.

RICHNESS OF SOIL: The average yield of the arid lands in the Rockies of the different kinds of crops is from 40 per cent. to 75 per cent. greater every year than that of the humid portions of the United States, as in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri; besides, there is no failure of crops under irrigation. This wonderful richness of our soil is clearly explained by a professor of agriculture in an article in the North American Review.

Soils are formed by the disintegration, physical and chemical or weathering of rocks. This breaking up and wearing away of the parent rock results in the formation of compounds which are soluble in water,

Irrigation Precludes the Possibility of Crop Failure.



AFTER.

August 12th, 1907.

Result of Same Settler's Four Months' Work.

70 Acres of Oats. 60 Acres of Potatoes. 30 Acres of Corn.

Wyoming Irrigated Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans and Alfalfa
Took the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair.

YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK



Wyoming—the Land of Vast Natural Resources.

these compounds being chiefly of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Where rains occur more or less regularly throughout the year, these water soluble compounds are leached out of the land, passing into sub-drainage, and thence through springs and streams into the sea. But where the rainfall is scanty, this leaching can take place only partially, or not at all, and we frequently see the salts of potassium, sodium and magnesium directly on the surface of the soil, having been brought up by the evaporation of the soil moisture. While an excess of such salts, as sal-soda, common and Glauber's salt, is injurious, where there is not an excess there is formed in the soil of the arid regions a much greater supply of plant food than in the regions of rain, where the plant food is leached out. This great accumulation of plant food defers any need of artificial fertilization. This, without entering into an extended scientific discussion, explains the unusual productiveness of the arid regions and assures us that that great productiveness will be lasting.

In arid regions there is very little true clay formed, the soils throughout being sandy and powdery. Consequently, there is very little or no difference between the soil on the surface and the sub-soil; air, water and the roots of plants penetrating to much greater depth than in those soils where the under soil is dense and clayey. In this irrigated country, from three to six times as great an amount of soil can be drawn from by plants as in a humid country.

Experience has proved that irrigated land will produce as much on 40 acres as 125 acres will produce in the Eastern States.

The productiveness of this land,

The incomparable climate,

And the diversity of natural resources should appeal particularly to the Farmer, East and West, who should dispose of his high-priced land—where crops are limited by rainfall—and take up these choice lands at small cost under this irrigation system, where, with rich soil, everlasting sunshine and water under absolute control, he has perfect supervising power over his crop production.

CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

The lands are of two kinds: One covered with black sage brush, which costs, by contract work, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 an acre to clear; the other kind is salt sage land, which does not require clearing. Both lands plow easily and produce well the first year. Crops should be in by April 15th or May 1st.

This is the time and place for the young man and woman to make a home and a fortune.

WYOMING Spells and Stands for OPPORTUNITY.

THE WATER SYSTEM.

The source of the water supply is the Big Wind River and its tributaries—creeks and lakes—which has a drainage area of 2,000 square miles of timbered mountains. This river is one of the large tributaries of the Missouri River and carries a great quantity of water, being only fordable at low water, and then with some danger, from September to April, but as a double safeguard against possible shortage of water, which might be caused by light snowfall in the mountains, nature has provided storage reservoirs, ample for 350,000 acre feet of water, enough to cover all of the irrigable land one foot deep, over and above the regular flow of the river, in the form of five natural lakes—Bull, Dinwoody, Brooks and Torey Lakes—with a combined capacity of 300,000 acre feet, in addition to the five other



Oats, First Year on Raw Land.

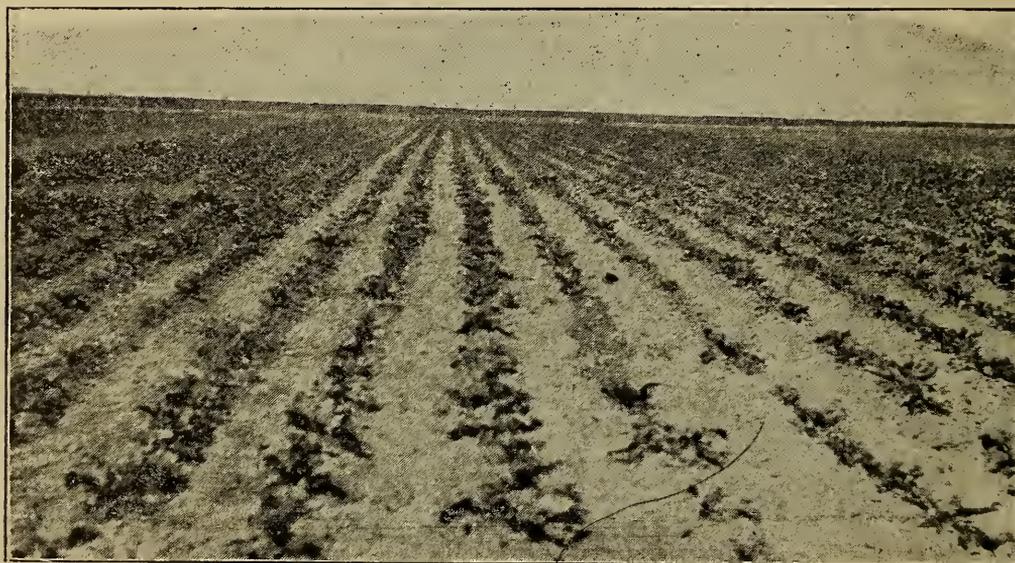
natural reservoir sites for which permits have been issued to the company by the State.

CANALS: The State of Wyoming has issued permits for two main canals to carry the water for the great lateral distributing canals. The Wyoming Canal, taking water from the river below the mouth of Bull Lake, will carry the water for irrigation for a distance of 40 miles. The Fremont Canal, taking water below the mouth of the lakes—which will likewise supply the Wyoming Canal—will carry water for a distance of 35 miles. From these main canals there will be necessary a vast system of lateral canals.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

(See map, page 8.)

The Eastern boundary of the entire tract and Riverton, the initial and distributing point, are on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, by means of which direct connection is had with Omaha and Chicago and all Eastern points. The road has extended its surveys through the heart of the irrigable tract and up Wind River to the Yellowstone National Park, and is expected to soon begin the construction of this Western outlet. By means of the Colorado & Southern Railway from Orin Junction, on the C. & N. W., direct connection is had with Denver and the Gulf and with Cheyenne, the Capital City, and the Union Pacific Railway to all points East and West.



Sugar Beets, First Year on Raw Land.

The Burlington & Missouri Railway is now operating to within 35 miles of the Northern portion of the lands, and is preparing to build on South, and is expected to pass through the irrigable lands and Riverton on its way to Denver; this North and South line will cross their surveyed East and West line through the State; this line is now built and in operation to Guernsey, in the Eastern portion of the State. By means of the Burlington & Missouri Railway the lands will have direct connection North with Portland and Seattle, via Billings on the Northern Pacific, Denver on the South and all points East and West via their main line. Thus the lands will become a central point, available over several lines of railway from all points of the compass.

MARKETS.

Chicago—Omaha—Kansas City—Denver.

HOME MARKETS consist of: First—The Great Mining country immediately surrounding and adjacent to the tract, and which is being rapidly pushed to the forefront in development in Gold, Copper, Oil and Coal.

Second—The Live Stock Industry—Fattening of the vast number of sheep and cattle which range on the mountain slopes.

Third—There is room for more than a half dozen towns in the tract.

Fourth—Beet Sugar Factories, which are expected to be in operation as soon as the farmers can contract to furnish the beets; 15 to 20 tons are easily produced per acre.

Fifth—Lumber Camps in the mountains.

Sixth—The Water Power will bring the WOOLEN FACTORY to manufacture the wool from the hundreds of thousands of sheep now ranged on the public land in the vicinity. This pasture land will, as it can not be irrigated, probably always remain for open range.

Seventh—Numerous small Live Stock Towns along the lines of railway, not situated near irrigable lands, between Riverton and the Eastern and Southern portions of the State. These towns now import most of their produce every year from the East. The recent advent of the railroad has opened up this garden spot of Wyoming to the home market.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Of the Country Surrounding the Irrigable Lands.

The natural resources surrounding the irrigable lands now, by reason of the advent of the railways, in course of development, and which will draw supplies from the former, are:

Gold, Copper and Coal Mines;

Lubricating, Illuminating and Fuel Oil Fields;

Clays and Shales, suitable for brick, tile and pottery;

Portland Cement; Stucco Deposits.

Great Forests of pine and spruce timber;

Thousands of Cattle and Sheep to feed and fatten;

Vast ranges of open pasture lands.

OIL: The Boston Journal for investors says:

“When it comes to oil, Wyoming certainly bids fair to illuminate and lubricate the works of man for generations. The eighteen oil fields known in that State present a greater variety of product than any similar known area, as it varies from the highest grade of lubricating oils, without a trace of illuminating constituents, to an equal high grade

Wyoming Has 140 Different Minerals.

of illuminating oil, totally free from lubricants, and with a range of intermediate oils and products that is a revelation to oil men."

About 30 miles South of Riverton is the Southeast end of the Popo Agie oil fields, whence it is readily traced by oil springs and out-croppings for 40 miles in a Northwesterly direction to the South edge of the irrigable lands on Wind River. (See map.) In this field there are now 14 flowing wells, having a capacity of 200 barrels each per day. Pipes are now being laid to carry it to the railroad South of Riverton, and other wells are being drilled.

GOLD: Southwest of this oil field are located the famous South Pass, Atlantic City and Miner's Delight Gold Fields, which have produced millions in the yellow metal, practically from the surface. New life is evident in these camps this year since the railroad arrived at Riverton. These ores can be brought by tram to the railroad.

COPPER: The Kirwin District and the Washakie Needles Section, situated at the Northwestern corner of the Reservation; the Boyson District, on the river near the Northeast corner of the lands, and Copper Mountain, a few miles further East, are being rapidly developed into mammoth properties. The State Geologist declares this territory of the Owl Creek Mountains to be "The most valuable new undeveloped mining country in the West."

COAL: Numerous large veins of semi-bituminous and lignite coals are found within and surrounding the irrigable lands. And just over the range, at head of the Wind River, is a 20-foot vein of coking coal.

TIMBER: The mountains at the head of Wind River are covered with a thick growth of pine and spruce, suitable for all kinds of lumber, building and bridge timber, and railroad ties. This timber can be floated down the river to any point desired.

PORTLAND CEMENT: The deposit of materials for the manufacture of this cement are within and surrounding the irrigable lands, as are also shales suitable for fine brick, tiles and pottery, and stucco plaster. Also large deposits of Limestone and Gypsum.

MARBLE AND BUILDING STONE: Great quarries of these are found in the mountains just South of Riverton.

RECREATION, PLEASURE and HEALTH: The Mountain Region and the National Park, adjacent to the irrigable lands, embrace 13,848 square miles, containing innumerable and beautiful parks, traversed by thousands of swift mountain streams and studded with hundreds of large and small lakes, which abound with trout of all varieties. This territory furnishes sport for thousands of pleasure seekers in shooting elk, deer and bear, and landing speckled and rainbow trout.

Secure Perpetual Control of "Rainfall" Through Perpetual Water Right From the Canal System.

Ever since this section was traversed by Coulter in 1803, Astor's party in 1811, and Captain Bonneville in 1832, its beauties have been recognized as the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. Riverton is the outfitting point for pleasure seekers to the Jackson Hole, the Grand Tetons and the National Park, just over the range at the head of Wind River.

THE BIG HORN HOT SPRINGS furnish a health resort unsurpassed by any in the world. The main spring (there are one hundred) discharges 18,600,000 gallons of mineral water, with a heat of 135 degrees Fahrenheit, every 24 hours. Rheumatism, Blood and Skin diseases and some forms of Stomach and Kidney troubles yield readily to the influence of these waters.

CLIMATE: Three things make the climate here the most enjoyable on the continent; eighty-five per cent. of the days are full of sunshine and blue sky, and every day dry air. Through the gateways of the mountains on the West are admitted the softening and warming Pacific air currents, so the Winters are mild; one may, even in Mid Winter, sit in comfort in the sunshine in any sheltered corner. In Summer shady places are cool, sunstroke is unknown, and every night is full of peaceful sleep.

It is the glory of perpetual sunshine which has so much to do with the beneficial influence of the climate of this section on human, vegetable and animal life. The sparkling, dry, mild air makes life happier and more satisfactory than it can be under the clouded skies and humid atmosphere of the East and South.

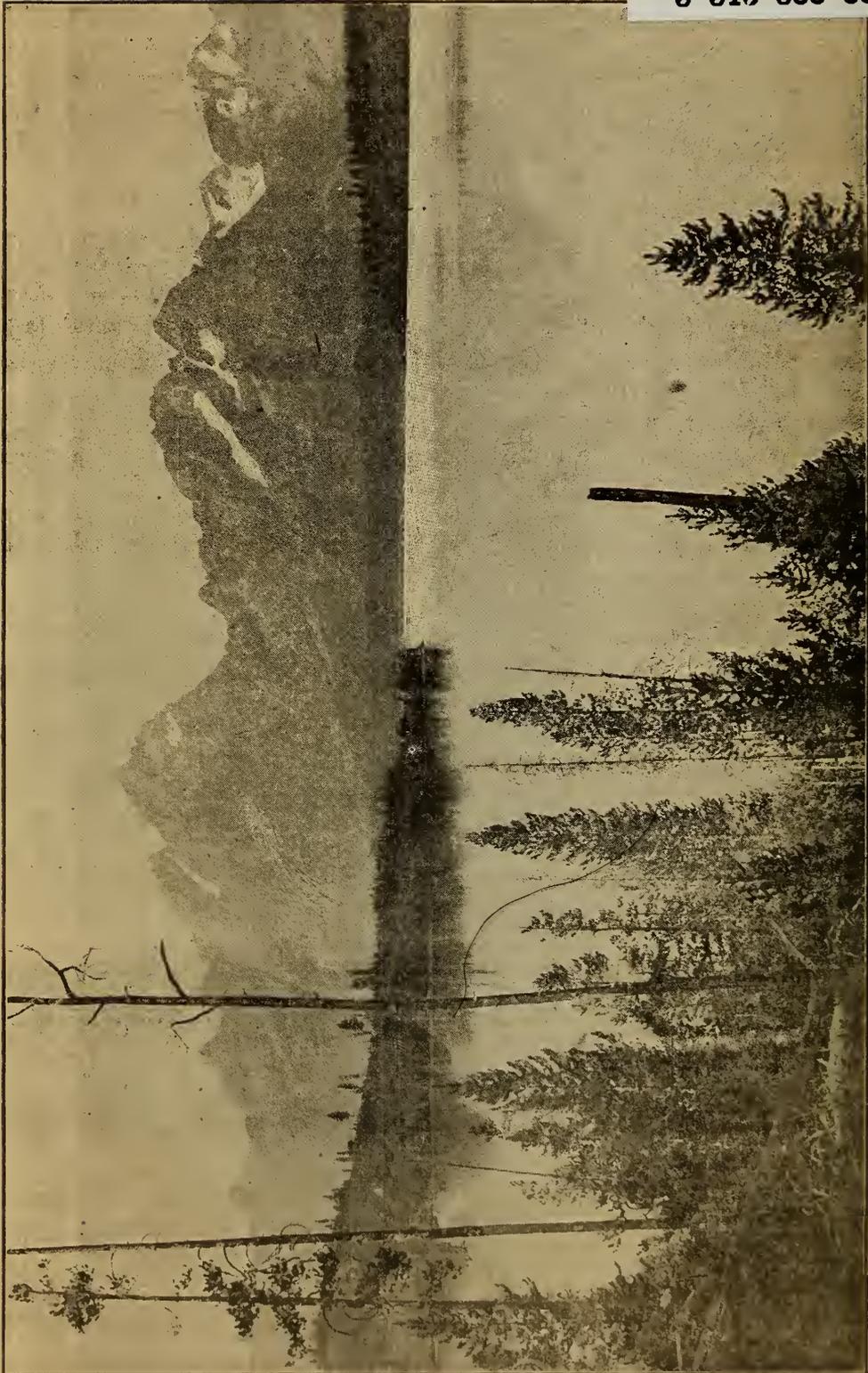
The following table is the Government record on the tract for first seven months of 1907. No record was kept prior to this. A complete record will be kept from now on:

Month.	Temperature			Sunshine.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Clear days	Cloudy days.	Precipitation.
January.....	54	-5	33.6	29	2	None.
February.....	62	-8	31.7	25	3	"
March.....	69	13+	39.7	25	6	"
April.....	77	15+	42.3	27	3	.37
May.....	81	19+	47.	27	4	1.37
June.....	86	35+	59.7	26	4	1.21
July.....	95	45+	69.3	30	1	.42
August.....	98	38+	68.	30	1	.27

It is a conservative statement to say that no territory of such area in the United States offers such varied inducements to the Farmer, Stockman, Miner, Merchant, Investor, Pleasure or Health Seeker as is embraced within the limits shown on the map page.

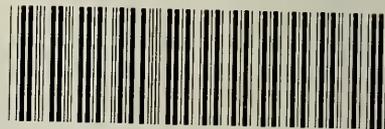
Come to Riverton and We Will "Show You"

Wyoming Central Irrigation Co., Office, Riverton, Wyo.



Jackson's Lake and Grand Tetons, 14,000 Feet, on Road from Riverton to National Park.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 016 088 888 A

